for the paper necessary for their pamphlets and newspapers, while the Bratianus' Press organs naturally enjoyed preferential rates. Another deplorable result of this monopoly was the high cost of books. The same book published in Bulgaria cost about half as much as in Rumania, and this explains to some extent the high percentage of illiterates in the latter country, which according to the *Lupta* of May 18th, 1932 reached as high a percentage as 70 per cent of the total population. The creation of industries, the raw material of which is not indigenous, is likely in the long run to prove extremely wasteful. They are clearly of a parasitic nature, and their maintenance will not only continue to be a charge on the Revenue but is likely to continue to handicap very seriously Rumania's staple industry, agriculture. The initial costs of installation are necessarily high, for foreign experts have to be called in to set up the machinery, supervise, and train the native workpeople, since there is a lack of experienced workmen. Moreover the stringency of monetary resources and the high rates of interest ruling necessitate a high return on capital that can be secured only by selling the manufactured article at the highest possible price, a level which is usually fixed by the cost of the corresponding foreign article, on which a heavy duty has been imposed. The high prices will forcibly curtail output since the latter is adjusted to the capacity of the local market, the possibilities of which are restrained owing to the low buying power of the peasantry. The more consumption is reduced the more manufacturers will endeavour to recoup themselves by further raising their prices, which can be attained only by increasing the protective duty. Thus a vicious circle is created, to the great disadvantage of the peasantry, who constitute 80 per cent of the population and who have to defray in the same proportion the expenses of these experimental attempts to industrialize Rumania. It is obvious that the high prices paid by the peasantry for manufactured articles affect adversely the cost of agricultural produce; even the transport rates of the latter stand high in order to compensate for the low preferential rates granted to local manufactures. One need not, therefore, be surprised if Rumanian agriculturalists can no longer market their pro-

12: Kornos S-4, 5 (no date) 1944
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793 The poor clergy are very active in politics and
661 public affairs generally. Their influence, and even more that of the bishops, has not infrequently been
• [212] abused to further private interests.[1] The majority of the Rumanians are only semi-literate and depend for their information and guidance on the priests.
871 Education has been the weak point of almost all the Rumanian governments. But those Rumanians whose parents have been able to give them a good education have proved that this highly intelligent and gifted people can achieve success in all fields of science and the arts.

563 **THE HUNGARIANS AND THE SZEKELYS.** The Hungarians and Szekelys, most of whom came under Rumanian rule after the Great War, live chiefly in Transylvania and the western provinces of Greater Rumania. The forefathers of the Szekelys were brought to these territories by the Hungarian kings and charged with the task of defending and securing the Kingdom's frontiers. The Hungarian nobles and Szekelys were two of the 'Three Ruling Nations' of Transylvania.[2] They were supported and encouraged by their kin in Hungary proper, given many privileges in the economic, political and cultural spheres. Thanks to all this they were able

[1] One blatant example of this occurred about ten years ago when a shepherd, who claimed to have 'visions' and prophetic power was built up into a holy figure. The simple peasants flocked to see and hear him, bringing many gifts. The State railways organized special travel facilities and this enriched many officials and members of the clergy.

[2] The three 'united' or 'recognized nations' of Transylvania were the Hungarian nobility, the Szekelys and the Saxons.